RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT

Affordable Pre-Finishing of SiC for Optical Applications

Mirror Technology Days 2011 Greenbelt, MD 22 June 2011

Presented by: John Gagne, Creare Inc.

RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT

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Presentation Outline

- Introduction to Creare
- Background
- Innovation
- Phase I Results
- Phase II Update
- Summary

Corporate Background

- Founded in 1961
- Contract engineering R&D
 - Fluid dynamics and heat transfer
 - Cryogenics
 - Biomedical
 - Software and data systems
 - Sensors and controls
 - Advanced manufacturing
- Industrial and federal client base
- Technology commercialization
 - Licensing
 - Spin-off companies
 - Custom products
- Spinoffs
 - 9 companies/2000 employees
 - Revenues \$650 M/year

Aircraft Carrier Head/Hearing Protection



Cryocooler for Hubble





Catapult Gap-Width Measurement Device





Miniature High Speed Turbine



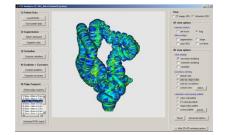


Image Reconstruction for Virtual Colonoscopy

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Turnkey High-Performance
Data Acquisition and
Processing System



Anti-Corrosion Coverings



Advanced Manufacturing at Creare

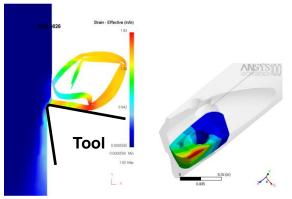
- Focus on developing new technologies
- Process improvement
 - Cost
 - Quality
- Transition to industrial partners







Modeling and Simulation



Hybrid Processing for Ceramic Mirrors

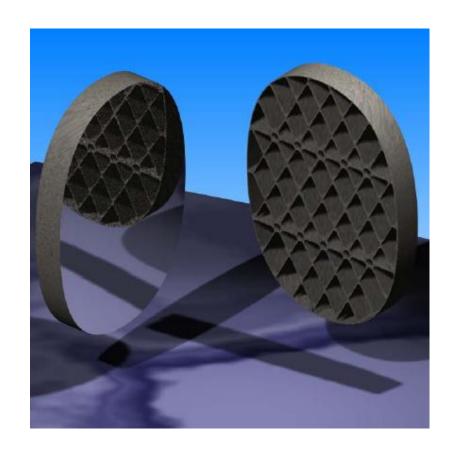


On-Machine Inspection and Tool Path Correction



Silicon Carbide

- Excellent candidate to replace beryllium in lightweight optics
- Eliminates toxicity concerns
- Lightweight, thermally stable
- Cost-effective manufacturing remains a challenge





Overall Manufacturing Process

Sintered Part Pre-Finish Optical Finish

R _a	Moderate (~2 μm)	Low (~25 nm)	Very Low (~5 nm)
Accuracy	± 25 μm	± 100 nm	± 10 nm
MRR	N/A	High/Low	Low
Process	Single Step	Multiple Steps	Single Step
Cost	\$\$	\$\$\$\$	\$\$

High MRR Step

- Rapid removal
- Minimize SSD
- Accuracy ± 1 μm
- R_a ~200 nm

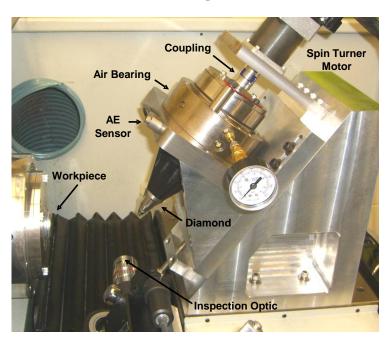
Transition

Low MRR Step

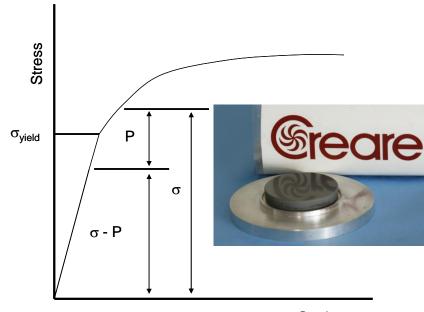
- Minimal to no SSD
- Accuracy ± 100 nm
- R_a ~25 nm

Our Hybrid Machining Approach

- Use single-point diamond turning (SPDT)
- High MRR process: spin-turning
- Low MRR process: ductile-regime machining (DRM)



Spin Turner for High MRR Step



Stress-Strain Curve

Demonstrating Low MRR DRM Process

Program Overview

Phase I SBIR

Basic Feasibility Testing

- Functionality
- Cost reduction
- Operational constraints

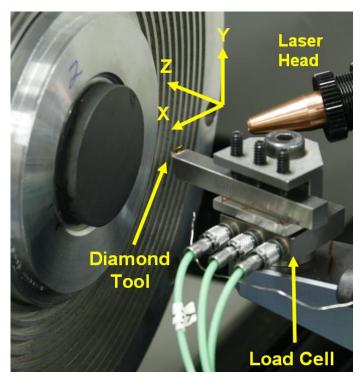
Phase II SBIR **Prototype Development** Phase II&III Retro-fit system Control system development Commercialization Evaluate and optimize and Testing and scale-up **Transition** Demonstration AMETEK/ Hybrid Mach. Proto. **Precitech** A Suite of

Commercial Products

Phase I Results

- Demonstrated feasibility of low MRR DRM on CVD SiC
 - Successfully machined material to near-optical quality
- Demonstrated cost savings
 - Completed detailed cost analysis
 - Showed that other options are as much as 85% higher cost
- Developed a plan to scale up
 - Developed the high MRR aspect of the hybrid approach
 - Both based on SPDT
 - Sufficient to machine optics for NASA

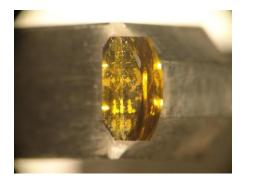
Phase I Technical Achievements



Setup for Low MRR Tests



Mirror-Like Surface Produced in CVD SiC





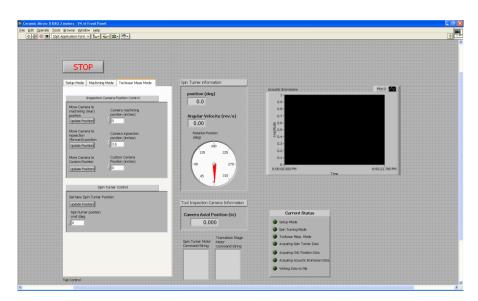
Tool Wear After ~100 Cuts

Phase II Technical Objectives

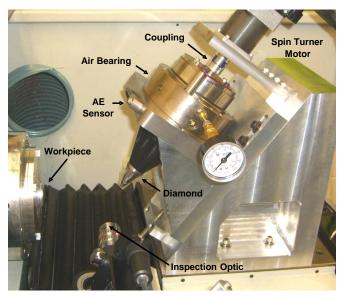
- Optimize the hybrid machining process
 - Further develop high MRR process
 - Refine low MRR process
- Evaluate the performance
 - Coupled effects
 - Surface quality, part strength
 - Cost savings
 - Scale-up to larger geometries
- Demonstrate our approach
 - Machine a representative mirror (~254 mm diameter) from Trex CVD SiC and deliver to NASA

Develop High MRR Process

- Spin turner integration
- Rotating at 1 Hz with an encoded servo-motor
- Developed mounting hardware



LABVIEW GUI



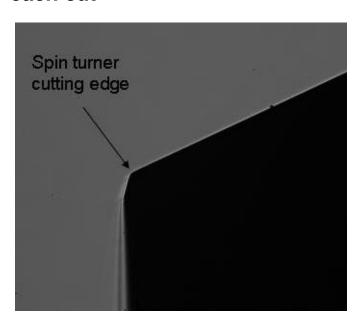
Spin Turner Integration

- Custom LABVIEW[®] GUI for data acquisition and system control
- Spin turner motor control
- Camera positioning, image acquisition, analysis
- Acoustic emissions data

Tool Wear Measurement

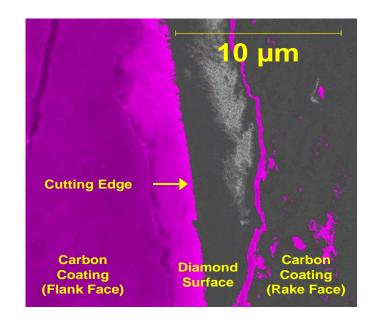
Optical

- Integrated onto precision lathe
- Prosilica GC1600 camera
- 0.9 µm resolution
- Controlled by MATLAB® GUI to photograph multiple locations after each cut



SEM

- Thin carbon coating layer on tool prevents charge buildup
- Remove carbon coating from cutting edge
- Several measurements around cutting edge



Shakedown Testing

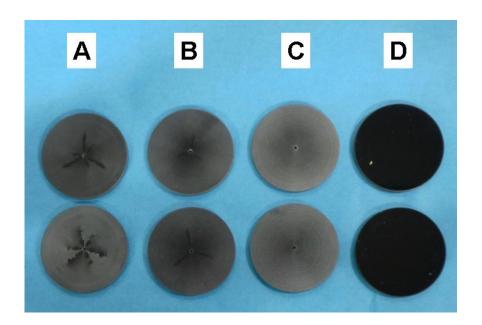
- Single crystal silicon optics samples
- 38 mm dia. x 3 mm thick
- Four optics for each condition

Cutting Condition	Depth of Cut (µm)	Feed Rate (µm)	Undeformed Chip Thickness (µm)	Total Cutting Depth(µm)
А	3	3	0.25	36
В	6	6	0.70	36
С	12	12	2.0	36
D (uncut)	0	0	0	0

Sample Disks Appearance

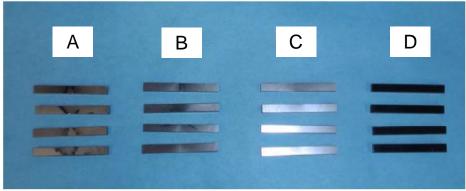
Sample Disks

 Small depth of cut cases (A, B) show clear evidence of ductile to brittle transition depending on cutting orientation

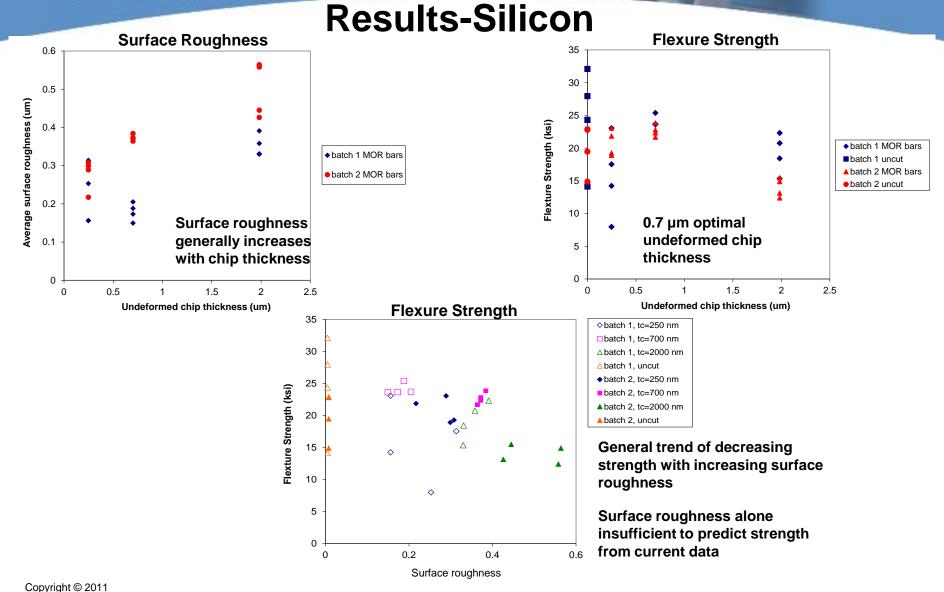


Modulus of Rupture Bars

- 35 x 4 x 3 mm thick
- 2 bars per sample (32 total)
- Profilometry before strength testing



MOR Bars undergo 4-point bending failure test



Summary of Technical Status

- Completed full integration and baseline testing of spin turner and tool measurement system
- Completed spin-turning tests of silicon and completed subsequent strength measurements
- Moving on to silicon carbide now
 - Repeat spin turning/strength tests
 - Refine single-point turning process
 - Optimize
 - · Fabricate larger SiC mirror as final deliverable

Case	Surface Speed (m/s)	Depth of Cut (µm)	Feed Rate (<u>µm</u> /rev)	Undeformed Chip Thickness (<u>µm</u>)	Total Number of Cuts	Total Cutting Depth (<u>µm</u>)
Α	0.5	3	3	0.25	12	36
В	0.5	6	6	0.70	6	36
С	0.5	12	12	2.00	3	36
D	N/A	0	0	0	0	0
Е	2	6	6	0.70	6	36
F	2	12	12	2.00	3	36
G	2	12	12	2.00	12	144

Questions